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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/957
S/24430
13 August 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 68
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the statement issued by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the opening of a new corridor for humanitarian aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina from Belgrade to Sarajevo (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 68, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Government of the
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declares its readiness to open within 24 hours notice, the new corridor for the humanitarian aid to Bosnia and Herzegovina from Belgrade to Sarajevo.

The Government guarantees free and safe passage of any and all convoys of humanitarian aid to the civilian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina along this road.

At the same time, the Government offers free and unlimited use of the Belgrade Airport and its excellent facilities for the air shipment of the aid. The use of the Belgrade Airport for these purposes would be full and completely within the respective resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and under the surveillance of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24431
13 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened to consider the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which poses a threat to international peace and security, and to adopt appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to restoring peace and stability to the region.

(Signed) Mohamad J. SAMHAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24432
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the statement that my delegation wished to make had there been a formal debate on the situation in Bosnia Herzegovina, as requested by the Government of Bosnia Herzegovina and supported by a number of Governments, including my own.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

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Annex

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Mr. President,

Allow me to express my felicitations on your assumption of the Presidency of the Security Council. I am confident that the Security Council will benefit greatly from your diplomatic skills and proven leadership. I would also like to thank Ambassador Jesus of Cape Verde for the masterful manner in which he guided the work of the Security Council during the month of July.

The issue before the Council today is one which has shocked the conscience of every human being irrespective of national origin, ethnic background, religion and political persuasion. In fact, the systematic crimes committed so barbarically against the people of Bosnia Herzegovina are reminiscent of shameful events in history, the recurrence of which humanity has tried so hard to prevent.

The horrendous crimes against the non-Serb population in former Yugoslavia have raged for more than a year. Serb nationalists in Bosnia Herzegovina, have conducted a campaign of genocide with full support and backing of Serbia and Montenegro. These are not ethnic wars, but a full scale and brutal war of aggression, premeditated, organized and centrally planned by the organized army of Serbia against the disarmed and peaceful peoples in Bosnia Herzegovina, one of the newest Members of this Organization. For over a year, the world has been watching the ever-deteriorating situation of the people of Bosnia Herzegovina - a people whose sovereignty and identity were and continue to be at great risk.

In reality, Bosnia Herzegovina as the innocent and disarmed victim of foreign aggression is entitled to exercise its inherent right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. But, how are the disarmed people in Bosnia Herzegovina to defend themselves against the reportedly third largest army in Europe? My delegation recognizes the wisdom of resolution 724 by which arms embargo is enforced against the entire former Yugoslavia. In our view, and in view of a large number of States, the circumstances have changed. Arms embargo has had an effect totally opposite to its intended goal. It has helped the Serbian aggressors to have an even greater upper hand vis-à-vis the victims, for the aggressors did not need to import weapons. We also recognize the dilemma of allowing the export of weapons to Bosnia Herzegovina. But in our view, the aggressors have left the international community with no other option. As a Member State of the United Nations Organization, Bosnia Herzegovina is entitled to be empowered to exercise its inherent right of self-defence. In this context, equal treatment of the aggressors and victims is morally wrong and legally unacceptable. We urge the Security Council to revisit resolution 724.

Mr. President,

The Security Council has been seized with the aggression in Bosnia Herzegovina for some time. The European Community has also attempted to mediate a political solution in Bosnia Herzegovina. My delegation wishes to register its appreciation for the efforts aimed at maintaining the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia Herzegovina. The unfortunate reality is, however, that despite all these efforts, the carnage continues; the Serb nationalist supported by the armed forces of Serbia Montenegro continue to kill, maim, torture and grab more lands. By now, the aggressors have achieved most of their goals; they have uprooted non-Serbs from their homes and towns, ethnically cleansed so to speak, predetermined areas in Bosnia Herzegovina, and now control close to 90 per cent of the entire territory. More than 2.5 million civilians have been rendered homeless. This is nothing but a crime against humanity.

One possible explanation for the shortcomings of the international efforts to stop the aggression against the defenceless people of Bosnia Herzegovina is the fact that it has primarily focused on the symptoms of the aggression rather than the root causes. The root cause of the problem in Bosnia Herzegovina is the expansionist and hegemonic policy of Serbia and Montenegro exercised through their well equipped and trained army. The Security Council and others have yet to address this root cause. Instead, the humanitarian needs in Bosnia Herzegovina which are the natural symptoms of the aggression have received greater attention, albeit, unsuccessfully.

Mr. President,

My delegation recognizes that invoking Article 42 of the Charter is not the panacea for every regional conflict that may endanger international peace and security. The Serbian aggression against the disarmed people of Bosnia Herzegovina, however, has reached such an enormous and catastrophic proportion which when combined with the actual positioning of the Serbian forces in Bosnia Herzegovina with its particular geographic character bars all other options but a genuine, concrete, and decisive decision by the Security Council in accordance with Article 42 of the United Nations Charter.

Time is of the essence, Mr. President, if we are not to witness the total annihilation of a nation and the devouring of the weak and newly established state of Bosnia Herzegovina by a powerful neighbour.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/24433
13 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BAHRAIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a view to the adoption of appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, for the purpose of putting an end to the worsening situation that presents a threat to international peace and security.

(Signed) Muhammad ABDUL GHAFFAR
Permanent Representative of Bahrain

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24434
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Due to the fact that I have not been asked to speak before the Security Council today with respect to the resolutions pertaining to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, I am transmitting to you a copy of the speech I had prepared for delivery to the Security Council.

May I ask your kind assistance in circulating the attached speech as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, Distinguished Delegates:

Let me first most sincerely thank this distinguished body for providing me with the opportunity to speak on behalf of my country, even if some of you may be uncomfortable with what I may have to say.

I commend you for your courage and sense of fair play and your efforts to be balanced, while at the same time I may be critical of the inadequacy of the response. I truly know that many have laboured to produce a meaningful result. I believe that others have continually resisted doing the absolute minimum to respond to this human tragedy.

None the less, I thank all of you for your dedication of time and conscience.

What did Bosnia and Herzegovina used to be? It was a land of peaceful green hills and planted fields. Of towns and cities where Catholic and Serbian Churches, mosques and synagogues shared our skyline for centuries. A place of learning and art, libraries and skilled artisans.

It was also where I as a young boy learned how to read the Koran, received gifts from Santa Claus at Christmas, and painted eggs on Easter.

What is Bosnia and Herzegovina today? It is a land where the hills and villages resound with the echo of the aggressor's guns, where churches, mosques and synagogues are desecrated and graveyards are razed. Where parks and backyards once filled with carefree children and happy parents are now make-shift cemeteries. A place of torture and concentration camps, starving children and dismembered corpses. Young boys are castrated, girls raped and orphans murdered.

As horrifying as this suffering is, these are only symptoms of a disease called "ciscenje" - "ethnic cleansing".

The resolutions contemplated here are at best only an attempt to marginally deal with the symptoms of this illness, and only some of the symptoms. This body must ultimately and urgently treat this disease.

Regrettably, there has developed a wide gap between the words and the deeds of the international community.

"Ethnic cleansing" has been introduced to our land by the Belgrade regime. It has provided the financing, weapons, many troops and, most importantly, the inspiration and philosophy for "ethnic cleansing".

This has all been done in the name of a "Greater Serbia".

It represents a fascist philosophy designed to maintain the absolute power and privileges of the discredited political, bureaucratic and military leadership of Serbia.

On 12 May 1992, His Excellency, the Secretary-General, accurately described the situation. He reported to the Security Council:

> "All international observers agree that what is happening is a concerted effort by the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the acquiescence of, and at least some support from, the Yugoslav Army to create 'ethnically pure' regions in the context of negotiations on the 'cantonization' of the Republic in the European Community Conference on Bosnia-Herzegovina chaired by Ambassador Cutiliero. The techniques used are the seizure of territory by military force and intimidation of the non-Serb population ..."

Universally, the international community has identified the aggressor, has condemned in the strongest terms the crimes against humanity, and has been virtually impotent in providing creative leadership and actions to help solve the crisis.

One has to wonder why still today we fail to take necessary immediate action to stop "ethnic cleansing" as it has reached catastrophic epidemic proportions.

All steps so far have only addressed some of the symptoms. They are a mixture of stop-gap measures and discredited methods. We are concerned that some of those efforts have the same effect as the ancient practice of "bleeding". In effect, this "treatment" is serving to weaken the patient.

Our people are truly grateful for the relief efforts feeding and healing the people of Sarajevo, and for the brave, noble and selfless efforts of the men and women of UNPROFOR, the UNHCR, the Red Cross and other relief organizations.

Attempts at mediation and evenhandedness have caused reports to be issued equating the victim with the aggressor. Other credible reports of the magnitude of the suffering and the extent of the Serb fascists' atrocities have been totally omitted or misdirected in a futile attempt at evenhandedness and in pursuit of the failed avenue of mediation.

A misdirected former UNPROFOR commander in Sarajevo exhibited the extent to which victims have been vilified in this process by blaming the valiant bus driver and volunteers accompanying orphaned babies and toddlers from Sarajevo when Serbian extremist snipers murdered two of these young souls as they tried to escape.

Certainly, the epidemic afflicting our people since the first reports of Serbian extremist atrocities and "ethnic cleansing" campaigns has proven the futility of current mediation efforts. Even as the contemplated resolutions

are discussed, the proponents of a Greater Serbia are blackmailing the valiant relief workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina to become the tools for the "ethnic cleansing" of 28,000 non-Serbs; ironically, their only other choice is to send these unfortunate people to their graves.

Earlier this week The Associated Press quoted Jose Maria Mendiluce, special envoy in the region for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as saying, "We cannot continue to be blackmailed and put in this dilemma everyday." He said, "We are not here to facilitate the criminal policy that is being followed in those areas, forcing people to leave houses through harassment and threats."

Obviously, these criminals continue to dictate the terms to the international community, rather than the other way around.

For how much longer?

We have continually asked for help to stop this aggression. We have asked for air action to help offset the overwhelming weapons superiority of the Belgrade regime and its surrogates, to knock out the heavy weapons besieging our cities, to interdict the resupply lines coming from Serbia and Montenegro, and to neutralize the Yugoslav Air Force attacking our population with cluster bombs and even napalm.

We do not ask for nor do we want foreign ground troops.

We will provide the ground forces to defend our country, to face the aggressor and even to escort relief.

We are even prevented from exercising our most basic right of self-defence. While the Belgrade regime and its surrogates continue to pour increasing numbers of more sophisticated weaponry into Bosnia and Herzegovina, we must defend ourselves with light weapons.

But truth may be our only weapon, and it is our greatest weapon.

The truth is, we have become the modern world's Warsaw Ghetto of 50 years ago, abandoned by many, deprived but together. We, the Muslims, Croatians, Serbs and Jews and others resisting a fascist philosophy of an ethnically cleansed, morally soiled Greater Serbia fear that these marginal steps are only designed to delay our imminent extinction as a country and as a people.

We see the world abandoning democracy, freedom, tolerance and coexistence while appeasing intolerance, aggression and terrorism by those clearly responsible for crimes against humanity.

Ethnic cleansing is not a diplomatic or political problem.

It is a human rights problem.

It is a crime against all of us.

It cannot be dealt with through negotiations.

In fact, to re-emphasize the Secretary-General's words of 12 May which point out the fallacy of past appeasement with the current most tragic results:

> "All international observers agree that what is happening is a concerted effort by the Serbs ... to create 'ethnically pure' regions ..."

Ethnic cleansing must not be excused, legitimized, appeased. It must be dealt with through the force of international law. And the victims must not be vilified or their plight sidestepped.

I believe you share with me the view that the victims of the aggression, the maimed, the concentration camp inmates and the murdered are not the culprits.

All victims whether from Serbia or Bosnia-Herzegovina share a very dismal future unless the more fortunate resolutely defend them against aggression.

While poor in means to defend ourselves, we are still wealthy in our courage and resolution to resist injustice and intolerance.

What does membership in the United Nations mean to Bosnia-Herzegovina today? As a Member, why doesn't collective security apply to us? As a member of CSCE, why don't the Helsinki Accords apply to us?

We have been placed on an equal footing with the very perpetrators of this great crime against humanity. The distinction between victim and aggressor has been blurred intentionally.

These questions are not only relevant to Bosnia-Herzegovina, but to all Members of the United Nations. The very credibility of this Organization rests on the successful handling of this crisis.

Our only weapon is the truth. And the truth shall set us free. That is our last best hope.

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Security Council

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S/24435
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in reply to his note dated 3 June 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 757 (1992), has the honour to inform him on the measures taken by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to implement the aforementioned resolution.

First of all reference should be made to the common reply of the European Community and its member States to the Secretary-General concerning paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

Paragraph 4

On 1 June 1992, the European Community and its member States adopted European Council regulation EEC No. 1432/92 and European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) decision 92/285. These prohibit trade on matters pertaining to the Treaties of Rome and Paris between, respectively the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro and ECSC and the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro. On 2 June 1992, the Netherlands Government adopted a decree which prohibits, inter alia, the following:

- Imports of goods originating in or coming from Serbia and Montenegro;

- Exports of goods to Serbia or Montenegro;

- All activities aiming at or leading to the direct or indirect promotion of imports of goods originating in or coming from Serbia or Montenegro;

- All activities aiming at or leading to the direct or indirect promotion of exports of goods to Serbia or Montenegro;

- Using an aircraft or vessel;

- All activities aiming at or leading to the direct or indirect promotion of imports of goods originating in or coming from Serbia or Montenegro:

(a) For transporting or having transported goods originating in or coming from Serbia or Montenegro;

(b) For transporting or having transported goods to Serbia or Montenegro without the authorization of the Committee established by Security Council resolution 724 (1991);

(Prohibitions are not valid for goods which left the territory of Serbia and Montenegro prior to 31 May 1992.)

Paragraph 7

- Reference can be made to the annex to EEC Council regulation No. 1432/92 of 1 June 1992;

- The decree adopted by the Netherlands Government on 2 June 1992 prohibits in its articles 7 and 8 aircraft from taking off, from landing in or overflying the Netherlands if they are destined for, or have taken off from Serbia or Montenegro.

Authorization will be granted for flights approved for humanitarian or other goals in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council by the Committee established by Security Council resolution 724 (1991). It prohibits the provision directly or indirectly of technical or maintenance services to aircraft registered in Serbia or Montenegro and in use by persons or corporations established in Serbia or Montenegro. Furthermore, it prohibits the provision of spare parts of certification of airworthiness, of payment of benefits on account of new claims on the basis of existing insurance contracts and of the conclusions of new contracts for the direct insurance of the aircraft.

Paragraph 5

- On 1 June 1992, the Netherlands Government adopted a decree on transfer of payments and financial services;

- Article 9 of the decree of 2 June 1992 prohibits, inter alia, the provision of services aiming at or leading to supporting the economy of Serbia or Montenegro.

Paragraph 8 (a)

The Netherlands Government has called upon the "Yugoslav" embassy to reduce its staff by one diplomat. Furthermore, replacement of the Ambassador, who had left the Netherlands would not be accepted.

Paragraph 8 (b)

Sports organizations have been requested to cooperate fully in the implementation of Security Council resolution 757 (1992).

Paragraph 8 (c)

- The cooperation in the framework of the Cultural Treaty with Jugoslavia (1966) has been suspended with regard to Serbia and Montenegro;

- Activities in the field of education, science, culture and welfare outside the framework of the Treaty, in which Serbia and Montenegro are involved, cannot proceed.

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/958
S/24436
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 33
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express once again the greatest concern and anguish at the reported death of yet another Palestinian detainee in Israeli custody.

The Palestine Human Rights Information Centre (PHRIC), Al-Haq, and the Mandela Institute, in a joint press release issued on 10 August 1992, charged that the Israeli military authorities and Israeli intelligence services, Shin Bet, are responsible for the death of Mustafa Barakat, 23, from Anabta (West Bank), who died in detention and under interrogation in the Tulkarm detention centre on 4 August 1992. The three organizations pointed out that the Shin Bet was in total control of Mr. Barakat's situation and medical care at the time of his death.

While the exact circumstances of Mr. Barakat's death remain unknown, an independent pathologist from the United States-based organization, Physicians for Human Rights, who participated in the autopsy on behalf of the family, has concluded that the death was caused by "an acute attack of asthma, brought about by conditions in detention ... (Mr. Barakat) could have been subjected to severe mistreatment".

As reported in earlier letters to you, mistreatment and torture of Palestinian detainees have been alleged by various human rights organizations. In a recent study of prison conditions by Al-Haq, it was found that 99 per cent of a sample of 234 Palestinians interrogated had been subjected to some form of torture and mistreatment; over 80 per cent were

subjected to hooding and over 91 per cent were subjected to positional abuse, which often includes hooding, handcuffing and being forced into a single position for a prolonged period. Grossly inadequate medical care also contributes to extremely poor prison conditions.

According to the press release mentioned above, Mr. Barakat is the fifth Palestinian to die in detention or from treatment related to detention in 1992. His is the thirtieth death in detention since the beginning of the intifadah.

On behalf of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I should like to express the gravest concern at the continuing mistreatment of Palestinian detainees in Israeli custody in violation of international standards. The Committee therefore urgently appeals to you and all those concerned, and in particular the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture, which supervise the implementation of the relevant treaties, as well as the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, to take all necessary measures to ensure that Israel desists forthwith from using illegal methods in its treatment of Palestinian detainees and respects its international obligations.

I would appreciate it if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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# Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24437
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose the text of my delegation's statement on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which it would have made in the event of a general debate during today's Security Council consideration of the item presently on its agenda.

I should be grateful if this letter along with its annex is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations

Mr. President,

Allow me to begin by expressing my delegation's appreciation for the most able manner in which you have presided over the proceedings of the Security Council during the current month. I am confident that you would guide with the same distinction today's difficult deliberations on the grave crisis obtaining in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I would also like to take this occasion to place on record our sincere appreciation for the exemplary manner in which your predcessor, His Excellency Ambassador Jose Luis Jesus, the distinguished Permanent Representative of Cape Verde chaired the work of the Council during the month of July.

Mr. President,

We still find it difficult to comprehend the present actions of Belgrade, since Yugoslavia had been for the past 40 years one of the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the most ardent in support of its noble objectives. It was our sincere hope that the peoples of former Yugoslavia would have resolved their differences in a peaceful manner in accordance with the established norms of inter-State conduct and in conformity with the United Nations Charter. Unfortunately, that has not been the case. Instead, we are today confronted with an alarming situation between independent States which constituted the former Yugoslavia.

It was also our sincere hope that international efforts aimed at bringing peace to this strife-torn region would have borne fruit. Sadly, that too has not come to pass. As we meet today, the aggression against the people and territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been further intensified by Serbia and Serbian-led elements. The world has learned with horror of the many concentration camps and centres where innocent civilians have been detained in the most inhumane conditions. These acts have been committed in total defiance of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and of the very decisions of this august house. The grave situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina demands decisive international action.

Mr. President,

The massive violation of human rights by Serbian elements has been a source of great concern and anguish to the people and Government of Pakistan. In particular, we condemn the atrocities being committed against innocent and defenceless Muslims and Croats, and the "ethnic cleansing" campaign. Indeed, the current "ethnic-cleansing" campaign by Serbian elements is a crime against humanity, and raises horrible memories of similar revolting activities conducted in Europe in the recent past. The massacre of civilians, the

forcible interdiction of relief supplies and the continued violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a neighbouring country which has been a model of ethnic coexistence cannot be and must not be accepted by the international community.

We have been following with keen interest the negotiations on Bosnia and Herzegovina being conducted under the auspices of the European Community. We look forward to the reconvening of the Conference in London towards the end of the month. The negotiating process must be accompanied by international efforts in the immediate term to put an end to the violence.

My delegation believes that the time has come for the United Nations to adopt stronger measures to ensure that all the consequences of the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina are reversed and this newly independent country is allowed to exist in a congenial and tranquil regional and international environment. It is necessary that the military intervention and violation of human rights by Belgrade authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina is brought to an immediate end. We are equally concerned at the obstacles created by Serbian elements to prevent urgently needed humanitarian assistance from reaching the civilian population of that country. It is imperative for the Council to send a firm message to those concerned that the international community will not tolerate the blatant use of force.

Mr. President,

We welcome today's adoption by the Security Council of the two resolutions to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that international humanitarian organizations, in particular the ICRC have unimpeded access to concentration camps and detention centres. While these long overdue measures are most welcome they, by themselves, will not suffice in the present circumstances.

My delegation strongly favours that Bosnia and Herzegovina may be exempted from the arms embargo imposed under Security Council resolution 713 (1992). Bosnia and Herzegovina, as an independent country and a Member of the United Nations, has an inherent right to self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. It needs to be ensured that they are provided the means to legitimately defend themselves against blatant aggression. It is important for the Council to be consistent in its approach towards all issues that have a direct bearing on international peace and security. The situation demands that the Council act with equal vigour and undertake measures under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, including the use of military force under Article 42.

Mr. President,

In view of these considerations, the Government of Pakistan has decided not to accept the claim of the new Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) as successor state of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Moreover, in our view the matter of succession is a question which has to be

settled by the independent states that constituted former Yugoslavia. The new Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) must strictly adhere to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, recognize and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and withdraw all its military and paramilitary forces from that country before it can legitimately aspire to be a member of the United Nations family.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I wish to express my Government's strong support for any measures that the Council may adopt with a view to vacating the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina. We firmly believe that a clear and unequivocal signal from the Council would convince the Serbian leadership of the futility of their present policy and that the high principles of the Charter of this Organization will prevail at the end of the day.

Thank you Mr. President.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24438
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In reference to the meeting of the Security Council in which draft resolutions S/24421 and S/24422 were to be adopted, and that the Council members decided not to hold a formal debate, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of my statement and I would be grateful if the said statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

(Original: Arabic)

Press release: Statement by Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby, Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations, New York, before the Security Council on the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina

New York, 13 August 1992

I should like, first of all, to present to you my sincere congratulations on your presidency of the Security Council and on your wise management of the successive crises being dealt with by the Council. I also express thanks to your predecessor, Ambassador José Luis Jesus, Permanent Representative of Cape Verde, on his endeavours during his presidency of the Council last month.

The Security Council is today considering the two draft resolutions before it concerning the grave and worsening situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (documents S/24421, S/24422). The Council is discussing, in this connection, a problem that represents a blatant threat to international peace and security, namely, the problem arising essentially from the blatant aggression of the army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the land and people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a Member of the United Nations. This is the newly independent State that, in these times, needs the full support of the international community in order to enable it to take up its role in the international community and to enable its people to enjoy its natural right to live in peace and security within the recognized borders of that State, under the Charter of the United Nations, which states in its preamble the necessity of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

The Arab Republic of Egypt is following closely - and with extreme concern and grief - the bloody events taking place on the soil of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Egyptian people is pained to witness the massacres and other practices constituting violations of human rights and breaches of all international laws and customs by the armed forces of a State that has historic relations of friendship with my country within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was founded for the purpose of achieving noble objectives that are as remote as could be from the practices of the Serbian authorities vis-à-vis the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina which have come to light recently and a portion of which have been publicized by the international media, not to speak of what has been hidden behind the bars of prisons and detention camps that have so far escaped international inspection.

The Security Council, which is about to vote on the two draft resolutions put before it, should take into consideration a number of basic principles, foremost among them the following:

1. The current crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina has arisen from military aggression on the part of a State Member of the United Nations against the security and people of another State Member. It is therefore necessary to treat the roots of the crisis through the intervention of the international community by the adoption of the collective security measures provided under Chapter VII, in order to put an end to this aggression, particularly since the aggressor State has not responded to the Council's resolutions calling for a halt to the aggression, in particular resolutions 752 (1992) and 757 (1992).

2. The human tragedy which the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina is experiencing under the blockade requires swift and decisive intervention by the United Nations before it turns into a historic catastrophe, now that arbitrary Serbian practices have forced more than 2 million of the people of Bosnia to leave their homes, not to mention the thousands who are dying under torture in detention centres and from hunger and the blockade.

3. The importance of halting the forcible collective displacement of the Muslim population of Bosnia and settling Serbian inhabitants in their homes and on their lands for nazi racist reasons, such as "ethnic cleansing", which represents a stigma on the new international order, which accords human rights first priority in its list of concerns.

The real solution of the tragedy taking place on the soil of Bosnia and Herzegovina might be achieved through the intervention of the international community, with implementation of the measures provided by the United Nations Charter, to remove the aggression that has befallen the land of this State Member of the Organization, and with the use of all possible means - including military force - to apply international legitimacy to the aggressor party and force it to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions, so that the Serbian aggresson weighing on the existence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina may be removed.

Egypt was favourable to the appeal of the international community and participated with the forces requested of it as part of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the Sarajevo sector, believing in the centrality of the role of the United Nations in preserving international peace and security from all threats to which they might be exposed.

Nevertheless, in the face of the current situation, in which the United Nations forces that assumed the responsibilities of protection are themselves threatened as a result of the continuation of crushing military battles in that area, the truth that now imposes itself is the necessity of using the measures provided under Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to enable UNPROFOR to carry out the task entrusted to it.

For the same purpose of applying international legitimacy, my country's delegation believes that it is necessary for the Security Council to affirm the respect of all States for the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the full sovereignty of its Government over its territory within its frontiers, to permit the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to

exercise the right of self-defence within the framework of the United Nations Charter and to assist it in implementing this right by enabling it to obtain the essential defensive means necesary for that purpose.

My country's delegation trusts that the resolution that is adopted by the Council today will apply international legitimacy, and it hopes that the Council will affirm its adherence to the application of the same rules and standards in all parts of the world, on a footing of equality, because support for the principles of international legitimacy requires that the same rules and principles should apply in dealing with every State alike.

The Arab Republic of Egypt, in affirming those matters of principle, expresses its hope that the Serbian and Montenegrin authorities will desist from their repressive policies against the Muslim people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and will commit themselves to renunciation of force and resort to peaceful means of settling regional differences, so that a just peace may be established as soon as possible in that area, in order that those Republics may once again make an effective and positive contribution, as Yugoslavia did in establishing the principles of international legitimacy and friendly relations among States.

Thank you.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24439
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMOROS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina involving very serious violations of human rights and international law, abetted by acts of interference and armed intervention by a foreign country, threatening international peace and security, I have the honour to request, on behalf of the Government of Comoros, an urgent meeting of the Security Council, with formal debate, to consider the situation there and take appropriate collective action including measures provided under Article 42, Chapter VII, of the United Nations Charter to restore peace and stability in the region.

I would be grateful if the text of this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amini Ali MOUMIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Comoros to the United Nations

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24440
13 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On behalf of the Government of the State of Qatar I have the honour to request an urgent formal meeting of the Security Council to look into the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to consider taking appropriate action under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter.

(Signed) Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/376
S/24441
13 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the Agreement between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the principles for the formation of the Russian Navy and the Naval Forces of Ukraine on the basis of the Black Sea Fleet, signed at Yalta on 3 August 1992.

We should be grateful if you could circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuliy VORONTSOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the United Nations

(Signed) Victor BATIOUK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ukraine to the United Nations

* A/47/150.

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Annex

## Agreement between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the principles for the formation of the Russian Navy and the Naval Forces of Ukraine on the basis of the Black Sea Fleet of the former USSR

The Russian Federation and Ukraine, hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties,

Desiring to strengthen the relations of friendship, equality and partnership between them, based on the norms and principles of international law,

Guided by the provisions of paragraph 14 of the Agreement between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the further development of inter-State relations of 23 June 1992,

Have agreed as follows:

### Article 1

The Black Sea Fleet shall be divided between the Contracting Parties with a view to the creation on its basis of the Navy of the Russian Federation and the Naval Forces of Ukraine.

### Article 2

With due consideration for the interests of the Russian Federation and Ukraine as friendly States and in an endeavour to guarantee security in the Black Sea basin, the Contracting Parties have decided, until the formation in the Black Sea of the Navy of the Russian Federation and the Naval Forces of Ukraine, to establish a transition period up to and including the year 1995. The status of the transition period shall be determined by a separate agreement, which shall be concluded by the Contracting Parties before 1 October 1992.

### Article 3

For the interim period and from the date of signature of this Agreement, the Black Sea Fleet shall be withdrawn from the Unified Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and shall be brought under the direct authority of the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

Article 4

The Presidents of the Russian Federation and Ukraine shall, on the basis of consensus, appoint for the interim period a unified command of the Black Sea Fleet.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties have agreed that the strength of the Black Sea Fleet during the transition period shall be maintained with conscripts from Russia and Ukraine in equal proportions (50 per cent to 50 per cent).

Article 6

For the transition period, servicemen of Russia and Ukraine conscripted to serve in the Black Sea Fleet shall take the oath of allegiance to the State of which they are nationals.

Article 7

The naval symbols of the Black Sea Fleet shall be determined and ratified by the Presidents of Russia and the Ukraine within one month.

Article 8

During the transition period, the Contracting Parties shall make joint use of the existing system of bases and logistical support. The subsequent regime for the use of bases by the Russian Navy and the Naval Forces of Ukraine shall be determined by a separate agreement.

Article 9

The Contracting Parties shall guarantee the civil, political, economic and social rights of the servicemen of the Black Sea Fleet who, of their own free will, join the Russian Navy or the Naval Forces of Ukraine, and also of persons discharged from military service, and members of their families, in accordance with the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are resident and with due regard for the Agreement between States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the social and legal guarantees applicable to military servicemen, to persons discharged from military service and to members of their families of 14 February 1992.

Article 10

The joint use by the Contracting Parties of the existing system of bases and logistical support shall be effected with due respect for the legislation of the Contracting Parties and without interference in each other's internal affairs.

In the event of any statement or any other action by officials designed to interfere in the internal affairs of the Contracting Parties, the appropriate measures shall be taken.

Article 11

The Contracting Parties shall conclude separate agreements on specific measures to give effect to the principles contained in this Agreement.

The State delegations of the Contracting Parties shall prepare drafts of such agreements by 1 October 1992.

Article 12

The Contracting Parties shall act on the basis that it is desirable to pursue a policy designed to transform the Black Sea into a nuclear-free zone and a zone of peace and cooperation.

Article 13

By the end of the transition period, all problems concerning the Black Sea Fleet must be resolved in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Agreement of 23 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and Ukraine on the further development of inter-State relations.

Article 14

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall remain valid until the end of the transition period.

Done at Yalta on 3 August 1992 in two originals, each in the Russian and Ukrainian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Russian Federation

Boris YELTSIN

For Ukraine

Leonid KRAVCHUK

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24442
14 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

# LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF COLOMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the deep concern of the Government of Colombia at the news of the many violations of the basic principles of international humanitarian law in the conflict affecting Bosnia and Herzegovina and at the abuses registered in the detention camps set up in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

The Government of Colombia identifies with the statement which you made on 4 August 1992 at the 3103rd meeting of the Security Council (S/24378), condemning those violations of international humanitarian law and the ill treatment of civilians in camps, prisons and detention centres set up in the former Yugoslavia, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also supports the Council's demand that the parties to the conflict allow access to those places of detention to the relevant international organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross.

My Government considers that the level of violence reached by the confrontations in the former Yugoslavia calls for resolute and urgent action by the international community in order to find a political solution to the conflict, within the framework of respect for the principles governing international law and the treaties in force.

I should be grateful if you would have this communication circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Luis Fernando JARAMILLO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24443
14 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JULY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report of the mission of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to Iraq. This mission was conducted, as stated in my letter of 15 July 1992 to you, with the aim of securing immediate and unimpeded access to the facility designated by the Commission and Iraq's agreement to fulfil in full all its obligations arising from relevant Security Council resolutions.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Annex

Report of the mission to Iraq of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted to the Security Council, through the Secretary-General, with reference to the letter of 15 July 1992 of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council. The mission proceeded as a result of Iraq's refusal on 5 July 1992 and subsequently to allow an inspection team access to a site designated by the Special Commission in accordance with paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

## I. THE MISSION

2. The Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, Mr. Rolf Ekéus, was accompanied by Mr. Douglas Englund, Mr. Tim Trevan and Ms. Alice Hecht.

## II. ITINERARY AND MEETINGS

3. The Executive Chairman arrived in Baghdad on 17 July 1992. He held two meetings with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs on 18 July 1992 and meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Deputy Prime Minister the next day. The Executive Chairman departed immediately thereafter.

4. The meetings were attended on the Iraqi side by the following:

18 July 1992

9 a.m.-12 noon and 6-9 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Mohammed Al-Sahhaf | Minister of State for Foreign Affairs |
| Dr. Homad Abdul Khaliq | Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq |
| Gen. Amer Muhammad Rashid | Military Industrial Corporation |
| Mr. Nizah Hamdun | Undersecretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative designate of Iraq to the United Nations |

19 July 1992

(a) 9.30-11 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Ahmed Hussein | Minister for Foreign Affairs |
| Mr. Nizah Hamdun | Undersecretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative designate of Iraq to the United Nations |

(b) 11.30 a.m.-2 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Tariq Aziz | Deputy Prime Minister |
| Mr. Nizah Hamdun | Undersecretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative designate of Iraq to the United Nations |

## III. INITIAL PRESENTATION BY THE MISSION

5. In the meetings, the Executive Chairman informed the above-mentioned persons about the letter of 15 July 1992 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, which stated that the purpose of the visit was to secure immediate and full access to the facility (in Baghdad) designated by the Special Commission and to obtain Iraq's undertaking to implement all its obligations under all relevant Security Council resolutions.

6. The Executive Chairman stated that the location had been designated because the Special Commission had a well-founded concern that the facility contained material of relevance to section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The inspection team dispatched by the Special Commission had on 5 July 1992 requested access to the facility. The refusal by Iraq to allow the inspection was in contravention of a clear and absolute legal obligation of Iraq under resolutions 687 (1991) and 707 (1991).

7. The Executive Chairman recalled the statement of 6 July 1992 (S/24240) by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the members of the Council. In the statement the members of the Council described Iraq's refusal to allow access as a material and unacceptable breach of the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), which established the cease-fire. The members had furthermore demanded that Iraq immediately agree to the admission to the facilities of the inspectors of the Special Commission. The Executive Chairman reiterated that demand. If the situation were not rectified, a new legal situation as regards the cease-fire arrangement might be created. The obstruction by Iraq amounted to a challenge to the authority of the Security Council. The Executive Chairman emphasized that Iraq's non-cooperative attitude in that case delayed the implementation of the relevant resolution and further postponed the date at which the Special Commission could report that Iraq was in essential compliance with its obligations. He deemed the

present situation as grave and expressed a warning that it could lead to serious, even tragic consequences for Iraq. That was wished by no one.

## IV. IRAQ'S RESPONSE TO THE REPRESENTATION BY THE MISSION

8. At each of the four meetings, the Iraqi representatives presented a coordinated view of their position. Iraq's legal argument was that the Security Council resolutions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations could not be invoked to impose against the will of a Member State conditions that infringed on its national sovereignty. Consequently, Iraq did not accept that Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) and 707 (1991) placed an obligation on Iraq to provide unimpeded access to the Special Commission to any place in Iraq.

9. The matter of international inspection of a ministerial building was of symbolic importance. Such a building symbolized the sovereignty of Iraq. That was the reason why access had been denied to the designated facility, which was the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. To permit inspection of the Ministry building would create a precedent on access to central ministry buildings and other politically sensitive sites, which was unacceptable as an infringement of Iraq's sovereignty.

10. The Iraqi representatives furthermore stated that the building contained nothing related to items and activities prohibited under section C of resolution 687 (1991).

11. The Iraqi representatives declared that, if the Commission would go along with a solution acceptable to Iraq, the Commission could continue all its activities in Iraq normally. To the views put forward, the Chairman responded that:

(a) Iraq's legal justification must be rejected as it did not conform with the Charter of the United Nations, Article 2 (7). Resolutions 687 (1991) and 707 (1991), as well as 715 (1991), had all been adopted under Chapter VII and were therefore under all circumstances binding on Iraq;

(b) The Special Commission had under the resolutions been given far-reaching rights. Those rights were however used with greatest circumspection and with respect for the legitimate concerns Iraq could have. The Commission's policy was to respect Iraq's sovereignty and integrity to the fullest possible extent;

(c) The refusal of Iraq to allow the Commission to verify Iraq's denial of the existence in the facility of anything of relevance to prohibited items under resolution 687 (1991) further deepened the concerns of the Commission.

## V. DISCUSSION OF MODALITIES

12. Although the representatives of Iraq reiterated the Government's basic position, the Deputy Prime Minister also entered into a discussion of modalities to find what he called an honourable solution to the problem. He proposed that a team of weapons experts from neutral and non-aligned countries within the Security Council would be allowed to conduct, independent of the Special Commission, a full inspection of the premises.

13. The inspection should not be carried out under the Security Council resolutions but the team could report independently of the Commission to the Council. After Mr. Ekéus had pointed out that the idea of engaging the Security Council as an operational third party in addition to the Special Commission and the Government had already been proposed by the Government at the Security Council meeting on 11 and 12 March 1992 and been firmly rejected, the Deputy Prime Minister modified the proposal to encompass any neutral or non-aligned country.

14. The Exeuctive Chairman responded that the idea could be considered provided (a) that the inspection took place under the auspices of the Security Council resolution and (b) that the experts were approved as competent and thoroughly trained and briefed by the Commission. The Commission could also replace the present team of inspectors with a new team.

15. The Deputy Prime Minister could not accept any of that. Mr. Ekéus declared that the Government's proposal was unacceptable to the Commission and that he was convinced that the Council would reject it. He therefore advised against presentation of the proposal but promised, if the Iraqi side insisted, to bring it to the Council's attention.

16. However, to avoid a confrontation and bring an end to the impasse which would be an honourable solution, Mr. Ekéus outlined other procedures for determining whether the facility contained anything related to Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The Iraqi reaction to those suggestions was non-conclusive.

## VI. SAFETY OF PERSONNEL

17. The Executive Chairman raised the issue of staff security. The present situation was unacceptable. There had been a number of attacks on the personnel and vehicles of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) that had the mark of a centrally coordinated campaign. That was an undertaking made by Iraq in the exchange of letters between the United Nations and Iraq of 14 May 1991. Iraq had responsibility for protecting UNSCOM personnel and property. Iraq replied that those incidents were the expression of the Iraqi peoples' frustration at the United Nations because of sanctions. Iraq was sincere in its desire to protect UNSCOM. Security arrangements would be redoubled but, given the strength of feeling amongst the populace, the authorities could not guarantee that they would at all times be able to ensure the safety of Commission personnel.

## VII. OTHER ISSUES

18. The Iraqi side made complaints to the effect that the Special Commission's reporting had been unbalanced, that too many United States citizens had been included in the inspection teams and that the Commission had intensifed the use of helicopters in Iraq.

19. The Executive Chairman responded that the complaints about the reporting were unfounded as the Commission's reports to the Security Council about Iraq's compliance with the relevant provisions contained a complete presentation of achievements and results for the period covered. That was, however, always juxtaposed to a presentation of shortcomings and remaining outstanding issues.

20. The need for specialized expertise available in the categories of biological, chemical, nuclear weapons and missiles made it necessary to turn to the very small number of States having enough knowledge in those fields, hence the Commission had at many occasions to make use of experts from the United States, which had considerable competence with regard to the relevant weapons.

21. The increased use of helicopter surveillance was intended to cover a large number of sites and to prepare for the future monitoring and verification of Iraq.

## VIII. FINDINGS OF THE MISSION OF THE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

22. The mission of the Executive Chairman failed to obtain for the inspection team outside the Ministry of Agriculture the full and unimpeded access demanded in the statement of 6 July 1992 of the President on behalf of the members of the Security Council. Nor did it obtain Iraq's agreement to fulfil all its obligations under all the relevant Council resolutions. It obtained from Iraq a proposal for access to the site for independent experts to ascertain if it contained any materials of relevance to Security Council resolution 687 (1991), but had to note that the proposal could be subject to serious consideration if the inspection took place under the auspices of the Security Council and that the experts were approved as competent and trained and briefed by the Commission. Other approaches for bringing an end to the stand-off were considered.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24444
14 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of South Africa (S/24389),

Determined to help the people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for a non-racial, democratic society,

Cognizant of the expectations of the people of South Africa that the United Nations will assist with regard to the removal of all obstacles to the resumption of the process of negotiations,

Bearing in mind the areas of concern relevant to the question of violence in South Africa, including the issues of the hostels, dangerous weapons, the role of the security forces and other armed formations, the investigation and prosecution of criminal conduct, mass demonstrations and the conduct of political parties,

Further bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce the indigenous mechanisms set up under the National Peace Accord, so as to enhance their capacity in the building of peace, both in the present and in the future,

Determined to assist the people of South Africa to end violence, the continuation of which would seriously jeopardize peace and security in the region,

Underlining, in this regard, the importance of all parties cooperating in the resumption of the negotiating process as speedily as possible,

1. Welcomes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1992 (S/24389);

2. Expresses its appreciation to all relevant parties in South Africa for the cooperation they extended to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

3. Calls upon the South African Government and all parties in South Africa to implement urgently the relevant recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report;

4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy, as a matter of urgency, United Nations observers in South Africa, in such a manner and in such numbers as he determines necessary to address effectively the areas of concern noted in his report, in coordination with the structures set up under the National Peace Accord;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to assist in the strengthening of the structures set up under the National Peace Accord in consultation with the relevant parties;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council quarterly, or more frequently if necessary, on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Calls on the Government of South Africa, parties and organizations, and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, to extend their full cooperation to the United Nations observers to enable them to carry out their tasks effectively;

8. Invites international organizations such as the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community to consider deploying their own observers in South Africa in coordination with the United Nations and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa is established.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24445
14 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the text of a Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria.

I would very much appreciate it if you would have this letter and the addendum thereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Svetlomir BAEV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria

Now that the world is once over again stunned by the fresh evidence of the barbaric oppression of the right of life and human dignity in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria states the following:

While once again condemning categorically and unconditionally these actions which are a disgrace for Europe, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its confidence that the world community no longer has the right to procrastinate the instituting of resolute and effective measures for putting an end to the crimes perpetrated in Bulgaria's immediate vicinity.

Therefore, we regard as realistic and useful the proposals made by United States President Mr. George Bush in Colorado on 6 August, the aim of which is to shape a common strategy for ending the Yugoslav conflict and preventing its expansion to other parts of the region, including in neighbouring countries.

We express our satisfaction that the Bulgarian proposal made several months ago, on deploying international observers in Bulgarian territory along our western borders, in order to avert the expansion of the conflict, found support in the proposals of President Bush. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hereby states that Bulgaria is prepared to accept civilian observers to be deployed there by decision of the international community.

We regard as timely the appeal launched by the President of the United States on sustaining the economic and political isolation of the Belgrade regime until the complete implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

Developments in the former Yugoslavia have confirmed the significance of the approach adopted by Bulgarian diplomacy of recognizing all republics which have declared their independence by constitutional means. The international importance of that act is that it recognizes the indivisibility and territorial integrity of those States and their sovereign borders, precluding any attempts at splitting or assimilating them.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs attaches great importance to the upcoming International Conference on Yugoslavia, scheduled to begin in London on 26 August 1992, which could become a forum not only for seeking a settlement of the conflict, but also for harmonizing the new realities in south-eastern Europe with the principles and mechanisms of the CSCE process. Bulgaria is ready to assist in any international political efforts undertaken in pursuit of that goal.

10 August 1992

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24446
14 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to yesterday's formal meeting of the Security Council on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in which resolutions 770 (1992) and 771 (1992) were adopted. In this meeting those delegations not members of the Security Council were not given the opportunity to take the floor and place their views on record.

I have the honour to enclose annexed to this letter the text of the statement that would have been delivered by my delegation at this meeting had the debate been open to all members of the United Nations.

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex are circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Statement by the Turkish Delegation on agenda item "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina"

Mr President,

My delegation has asked for the floor to voice the deep concern of the Government of Turkey over the tragic events that have been taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and over the inability of the international community to bring them to an end.

What we are witnessing is the brazen violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of a Member State of the United Nations by its neighbour. The land grab that is in progress in Bosnia has been pursued with total disregard to the lives and property of the Bosnian population. In fact, driven by the monstrous policy of ethnic cleansing, the aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina has resulted in the displacement of vast masses of people. Hundreds of thousands of refugees have been forced to flee to neighbouring countries. Those who remain are subjected to the ruthless Serbian attacks in the towns and cities of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Disease and starvation are taking their toll. Information is being received of massive human rights violations committed in Serbian detention camps bringing back terrible memories of a period we all thought was buried in history. Those responsible for this massive suffering are committing crimes against humanity. The international community has welcomed with renewed hope the numerous cease-fires that have been arranged. New hopes were raised each time a further round of peace talks began. And yet, nothing seems to change and the devastation of Bosnia-Herzegovina continues without let up.

Security Council resolutions demanding an end to hostilities have been ignored, the imposition of sanctions have had no effect, and the provision of humanitarian assistance has been blocked. The Serbs have defied all Security Council resolutions and they have sorely tried the patience of the international community.

Mr. President,

The situation created by Serbian aggression not only flouts all moral principles, but also constitutes a most serious threat to peace and security in the Balkans and beyond. The danger of the fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina spreading to other parts of the former Yugoslavia is very real and every effort must be made in the United Nations to stop the carnage in Bosnia-Herzegovina so that it does not spill over into such areas like the Sandjak and Kosova.

Mr. President,

Turkey's interest in the fate of Bosnia-Herzegovina derives from its being a Balkan country. But it is not just geographic proximity that motivates Turkey to take a close interest in Bosnia-Herzegovina. For half a millennium we shared a common history and culture with the Bosnian people. During this period Moslem, Serb and Croat coexisted peacefully and each group respected the other. This exemplary state of affairs is well reflected in Ivo Andric's book The Bridge on the Drina. This good tradition of tolerance survived until our times. It is very sad that this beautiful edifice has been so brutally destroyed by rampant Serbian nationalism.

Turkey was among the very first countries to recognize the independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We have been active in all international forums trying to bring peace and reconciliation to this tortured country. We have made a major effort to provide humanitarian relief and have received over 15,000 Bosnian refugees in our country. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Mr. Hikmet Çetin, has recented visited Sarajevo to bring comfort to its suffering inhabitants. Turkey has sponsored a resolution back in May in UNESCO calling for the sparing of the historic monuments of Bosnia from wanton destruction.

The Government of Turkey continues to support strongly all Security Council resolutions dealing with this question. We feel that the deteriorating situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina requires decisive action on the part of the international community to bring to an end the suffering of the Bosnians. My Government has, to this end, proposed a plan of action which basically consists of the following measures:

- The murders committed by Serbian irregulars in Bosnia-Herzegovina should be declared to be crimes against humanity and those responsible should be accountable for their acts under international humanitarian law.

- Unimpeded and continued access to all camps, prisons and detention centres should be granted also to United Nations personnel; these locations should be supervised by the United Nations.

- All outside assistance to the Serbian irregulars in Bosnia-Herzegovina should cease immediately. All heavy arms in the possession of Serbian irregulars should be surrendered to UNPROFOR according to relevant Security Council resolutions. Subsequently, all heavy arms belonging to other forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina should also be surrendered to UNPROFOR.

- If these measures are ignored, then the means should be sought for their enforcement through collective military action. In this context, the arms embargo which also applies to Bosnia-Herzegovina should be lifted and the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be allowed to procure weapons and military equipment for its self-defence.

Mr. President,

The draft resolution contained in document S/24421 now before the Council envisages measures to alleviate the humanitarian disaster facing Bosnia-Herzegovina. It calls for all necessary measures to be taken to facilitate the resumption of the flow of humanitarian assistance to Bosnia-Herzegovina. The continuation of humanitarian assistance is of vital importance and we welcome and support all measures that will make this possible. However, we feel very strongly that what should be urgently addressed is bringing to an end the events that necessitated humanitarian assistance in the first place. If this can only be done through collective action under Article 42 of the United Nations Charter, then we should not hesitate to do whatever is necessary. The tragedy of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the suffering of its people demand urgent forceful action. The credibility of the Security Council is in the balance. If we fail this test, we shall have betrayed Bosnia and its suffering people. We shall also have betrayed the United Nations at the dawn of the New World Order.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24447
14 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of certain events which took place during July 1992, demonstrating that terrorist activities against the Republic of Cuba, promoted, encouraged and tolerated by the authorities of the United States of America, are still going on. Such activities were the object of the meeting of the Security Council held on 21 May 1992 at the request of my country.

On 4 July 1992, Cuban territorial waters were violated once again by a vessel carrying four armed persons intending to perpetrate terrorist acts against the Republic of Cuba. The members of this infiltration team had started from United States territory and belong to the so-called "Comandos L" organization, which operates from the territory of the United States and has conducted, openly and admittedly, a number of similar actions against Cuba, including one carried out on 29 December 1991, the perpetrators of which were apprehended and brought to justice by the authorities of the Republic of Cuba.

On the occasion in question, while the reported criminal act was being committed, an event took place to which we should like to draw particular attention. The vessel concerned, while still in Cuban waters, found itself in difficulties and requested the assistance of the United States Coast Guard. A Coast Guard unit entered the territory of the Republic of Cuba on the pretext of rendering assistance to a vessel in distress, rescued the members of the terrorist gang in question and took them, together with the damaged vessel, to United States territory. There they were set free despite the discovery on board the rescued vessel of military weapons, as a spokesman for the United States Government Customs Service acknowledged, and the fact that the leaders of the terrorist organization in question publicly claimed responsibility for the action as one of the many which they attempt to perpetrate against Cuba.

Attention should be drawn to the suspicious fact that the United States Coast Guard only informed the Cuban border guard since that it was entering Cuban territorial waters to carry out a rescue operation - an incursion which of course was undertaken without obtaining prior authorization from the

appropriate authorities of the Republic of Cuba - more than two hours after the operation had been concluded and that, to date, the request for information submitted by the Cuban authorities has gone unanswered.

We should point out that the Government of the Republic of Cuba has provided the Government of the United States with all the information available to it concerning this event. To that end, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba transmitted a note on the matter on 21 July 1992 to the United States Interests Section in the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana, but this note to date has had no effect on the attitude of the United States authorities. We therefore feel obliged to bring this new event to the attention of the international community through the Security Council, which has already considered this matter on 21 May 1992, in view of the serious consequences which could result from its recurrence.

This conduct by the Government of the United States flagrantly contradicts, inter alia, the declarations made by the Permanent Representative of the United States at the Security Council meeting held on 21 May 1992 at Cuba's request with the specific purpose of examining this type of terrorist activity against Cuba and other hostile activities by the Government of the United States (S/PV.3080). On that occasion, the representative of the United States said:

> "My Government neither supports nor condones preparations in the United States for the violent overthrow of the Government of Cuba, nor efforts from the United States to foment violence in Cuba. Any suggestions that the Government of the United States sponsors such activities are untruthful and unacceptable.
>
> "The Government of the United States will uphold the law with regard to those who attempt to violate its statutes. United States legislation, including the Neutrality Act, expressly forbids the participation in any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried out against a foreign nation from United States territory."

This notwithstanding, the Government of the United States has taken no measures against the terrorist gang which was rescued by its own Coast Guard Service in Cuban waters. On the contrary, these persons have received refuge, protection and sanctuary in the territory of the United States.

It should be noted that the head of this gang which illegally entered Cuban territorial waters with a view to perpetrating terrorist acts against Cuba, the United States citizen Tony Bryant, now enjoying impunity for those acts in the territory of the United States, had formerly been tried and imprisoned in my country for hijacking a United States aircraft, thus imperilling the life of the passengers and crew, also United States citizens, and making it fly to Cuba. The terrorist Bryant, according to news agency reports from Miami, described this latest episode as a success because, for the first time since the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the United States authorities violated Cuban territorial integrity to render assistance in an incursion of this kind.

Clearly, as this event once again demonstrates, the groups which are involved, with impunity, in these illegal activities not only operate from the territory of the United States but do so quite openly and with the full knowledge of the United States authorities, undergoing military training in the territory of the United States, carrying military weapons in public places and issuing frequent press statements about the commission and planning of their criminal acts.

There can be no doubt that the Government of the United States, through its conduct on this occasion and on previous occasions, has violated the most fundamental norms of law and of the coexistence of nations, including the obligations incumbent on it under Security Council resolution 748 (1992), adopted on 31 March 1992, which reaffirms that "every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when such acts involve a threat or use of force".

I should be grateful if you could make the necessary arrangements for this letter to be published and distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Carlos ZAMORA RODRIGUEZ
Acting Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary a.i.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24448
14 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to your letter No. SC.PC/10/92(5) dated 14 May 1992 and the subsequent correspondence and on instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of the following:

1. The Sudan, which has undertaken to implement resolution 748 (1992) has seen its interests greatly damaged, since it is linked with Libya by a number of pacts and agreements, particularly agreements on economic assistance and trade;

2. The Sudan has a large expatriate community in Libya, amounting to half a million white-collar workers, blue-collar workers and students, and the interests of that expatriate community have been damaged as a result of imposition of the sanctions on Libya and the Sudan's commitment to implementing resolution 748 (1992);

3. The Government of the Sudan has begun to be exposed to large-scale popular pressure as a result of its commitment to the implementation of that resolution. This popular pressure results from the suffering of the Sudanese citizens in Libya due to the difficulties created by the sanctions resolution. This is in addition to the popular sentiments that bind Sudanese to their brothers in Libya, as they see the suffering of those brothers;

4. The Sudan considers that Libya has shown full readiness to cooperate in accordance with the requirements of resolution 731 (1992) and that it has, indeed, adopted practical measures to that end;

5. The legal position of Libya has become clear and patent, and the Security Council can now deal with this legal position in accordance with the requirements of international law.

I request you to have this note circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SULIMAN
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/382
S/24449
14 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I transmit herewith the communiqué issued on 11 August 1992 by the Government of Senegal on the situation in Afghanistan, for distribution as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Keba Birane CISSE

* A/47/150.

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ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Government of Senegal on the situation in Afghanistan

The situation in Afghanistan, marked by the escalation of fratricid l armed violence between rival brothers, constitutes a source of great concern for Senegal in particular and for the Ummah in general.

The concern is all the greater since the vast hopes aroused by the victorious struggle of the Afghan Mujahidin for the re-establishment of the status of an independent, non-aligned and Islamic State of Afghanistan are in danger of being replaced by fear and incomprehension, to the great detriment of the Afghan people, which has already been sorely tried by 14 years of civil war and deprivation of all kinds.

With regard to the foregoing, Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal and current Chairman of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, launches an urgent appeal to all sons of Afghanistan to show restraint and a spirit of conciliation and urges them to observe an immediate cease-fire in order to spare the civilian population of Kabul and to permit the return and reintegration of Afghan refugees and the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to continue.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24450
16 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the attached communication which he has received from the Acting Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

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Annex

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Acting Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency addressed to the Secretary-General

Please find attached the report of the thirteenth inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991). You may deem it appropriate to transmit the report to the members of the Security Council. The Director General remains, of course, available with the Chief Inspector, Mr. Richard Hooper, for any consultations you or the Council may wish to have.

(Signed) Sueo MACHI
Acting Director General

Appendix

REPORT ON THE THIRTEENTH IAEA ON-SITE INSPECTION IN IRAQ
UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

14-21 July 1992

SALIENT POINTS

Work begun during the twelfth mission to destroy key installations at the Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat electromagnetic isotope separator (EMIS) sites was largely completed during the thirteenth mission. A total of eight buildings, four at each site, were destroyed. Included among them are the buildings intended to house the 600 mm EMIS units (i.e., beta stage separators). The Iraqi side was requested to complete the few remaining activities before the end of August for verification by the fourteenth IAEA team.

The maraging steel pieces stored at Iskandariya have been individually identified and photographed. They will be transported to a foundry near Basra where the pieces will be remelted and diluted with equal amounts of carbon steel during a future mission.

Additional technical data and contract numbers necessary to identify or confirm the identities of manufacturers/procurement routes for the centrifuge related furnaces and the electron beam welder were collected by the thirteenth inspection team.

As was the case in previous missions, the Iraqi side provided all equipment, materials and manpower necessary for the efficient implementation of the destruction plan under the supervision of the IAEA team.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The present report summarizes the activities of the thirteenth inspection mission carried out by IAEA under United Nations Security Council resolution 687 (1991), with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission of the United Nations. The mission took place from 14 to 21 July 1992 and was headed by Mr. Richard Hooper of IAEA as Chief Inspector. The team consisted of eight inspectors and one support personnel; it comprised eight nationalities.

2. The objectives of the inspection mission were:

(a) To supervise the completion of the destruction of key technical installations at the Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat sites;

(b) To prepare the maraging steel for shipment from the Iskandariya State Enterprise for Mechanical Industries to a foundry near Basra;

(c) To collect detailed technical data on four furnaces and an electron beam welder (EBW) intended to be used in the Iraqi centrifuge manufacture programme and on a similar EBW that had been installed at Tuwaltha.

3. Monitoring activities, including checking the water level in the irradiated fuel storage tanks at location B, seal checks and assessing the progress of requested equipment movements at Ash Shakyli were also on the team's agenda. A total of five facilities and sites were inspected. These are shown in table 1. All of these facilities and sites had been inspected previously by an IAEA team.

Table 1

List of facilities and sites inspected during the thirteenth inspection mission

1. Tuwaltha site and associated locations (location B, Ash Shakyli storage, Al Nafad storage).

2. Tarmiya site.

3. Ash Sharqat site.

4. State Enterprise for Heavy Engineering Equipment (Daura).

5. Iskandariya State Enterprise for Mechanical Industries.

## I. SUMMARY

4. A list of actions to be undertaken pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) with respect to EMIS facilities at the Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat sites had been communicated by IAEA to the Iraqi authorities on 15 May 1992 (see annex 1). Work started during the twelfth IAEA mission to meet this requirement was largely completed during the thirteenth mission. A total of eight buildings, four at each site were destroyed. The beta stage separators building (building 245) at Tarmiya was destroyed with explosive charges. The destruction of the corresponding building at Ash Sharqat (building 21) was completed by mechanically collapsing the roof into the main hall and side bays. The power sheds for the main process buildings were essentially destroyed, but some work remains to be done. Other requirements were either verified as completed, or actions have been identified for completion and subsequent verification by the fourteenth IAEA inspection team. The progress of the work at Tarmiya was inspected four times during the mission and progress at Ash Sharqat was inspected twice.

5. As was the case in the eleventh and twelfth missions, the Iraqi side provided all equipment, materials and manpower necessary for the efficient implementation of the destruction plan under the supervision of the IAEA team.

6. The Iraqi authorities have indicated that the only foundry in Iraq with the capability to meet the requirement of remelting the large maraging steel pieces and diluting them with equal amounts of high carbon steel in a reasonable period of time is located near Basra. The maraging steel pieces (93 in total) were individually numbered with paint and photographed by the thirteenth inspection team. This action allows the Iraqi side to transport, unaccompanied, the maraging steel from its current location of Iskandariya to Basra. The material will be verified at the foundry and the dilution will be carried out under the observation of an inspection team.

7. Additional technical data, serial numbers and contract numbers relevant to components of four furnaces and an EBW, declared by the Iraqi side to have been intended for use in their centrifuge manufacturing programme, were collected by the thirteenth IAEA team. Similar data for an EBW that had been installed in building 73C at Tuwaltha was also collected. These data, together with other information, will be used to identify or to confirm the identity of component manufacturers and, possibly, the procurement routes.

8. The thirteenth team conducted a number of monitoring and miscellaneous follow-up activities. Primary among them was the checking of water levels in the irradiated fuel storage tanks at location B and equipment related follow-up work at the Ash Shakyli warehouses. The inspection team received the Iraqi-produced English version of the "Full, final and complete" report on Iraq's nuclear activities. The Iraqi counterparts were provided with the revised version of annex III of the long-term monitoring plan.

## II. DESTRUCTION OF KEY TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

9. A list of actions to be undertaken pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) with respect to facilities at the Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat sites had been communicated to the Iraqi authorities on 15 May 1992 (see annex 1). Additional requirements regarding high-efficiency exhaust air filtration units (Tarmiya buildings 46, 57 and 225) and installed filter elements (HEPA and activated charcoal) were communicated to the Iraqi side in the course of the twelfth mission. Actions necessary to meet the requirements, involving the dismantling of infrastructure and removal of equipment began during the twelfth mission and were about 50 per cent complete at the conclusion of that mission. Details regarding the work at both sites is contained in the twelfth inspection report.

10. All work necessary to proceed with the destruction of the designated buildings at the Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat sites had been accomplished by the Iraqi side prior to the beginning of the thirteenth mission. The destruction of buildings (buildings 5, 38, 243 and 245 at Tarmiya and buildings 27, 29, 20 and 21 at Ash Sharqat) began on the first day of the inspection and continued throughout the mission. Priority was given to the destruction of the beta stage separators buildings (building 245 at Tarmiya and building 21 at Ash Sharqat). The following describes the status of activities, vis-à-vis the requirements contained in the 15 May 1992 memorandum, at the conclusion of the thirteenth IAEA mission. Some activities were not complete. The actions to be carried out by the Iraqi side in the interval between the thirteenth and fourteenth missions, for verification by the fourteenth IAEA team, are identified:

(a) Reduction of delivered power. There are two substations at Tarmiya internal to the site, one with three 31.5 MVA transformers and one with six 31.5 MVA transformers. These substations survived the bombing largely intact. Prior to the fourteenth mission, the substation with three step-down transformers is to be completely dismantled and the substation with six step-down transformers is to be reduced by 50 per cent (i.e., the removal of three transformers and associated switchgear). This will leave two operating transformers and one for standby. There may be a request for further reductions based upon IAEA's evaluation of the Iraqi side's proposal for alternative uses of the site. The substation serving Ash Sharqat suffered collateral damage during the war and was completely dismantled prior to the twelfth IAEA mission;

(b) The 1,200 mm system horizontal return irons (51 identical pieces each weighing about 30 tonnes) installed in building 33 at Tarmiya were removed during the twelfth mission and the pieces remain in open-air storage immediately in front of the building. The fact that no return iron had been installed in building 51 at Ash Sharqat has been verified;

(c) The general utilities equipment remaining in building 248 at Tarmiya will be stored in situ. The connecting flanges for the main pumps have been removed and seals placed across the openings. Conventional infrastructure

equipment removed from buildings 6, 38, 343 and 345 at Tarmiya has been released as well as similar equipment in the chemical buildings. Equipment at Tarmiya specifically not released are any process-related equipment in the chemical buildings, exhaust air ventilation equipment in buildings 225, 46 and 57, equipment in building 248, the Delta measuring device in building 271 and the horizontal return irons removed from building 33. The equipment remaining in the general utilities building at Ash Sharqat (building 31) had been removed to an open-air storage area during the period mid-July to mid-October 1991. Much of this equipment was damaged during the Persian Gulf war. Most infrastructure equipment at Ash Sharqat had been salvaged by the Iraqi side in the past. The equipment at Ash Sharqat not released are any process-related equipment in the chemical buildings and the two exhaust air filtration units located (not installed) in building 54;

(d) The beta stage separators buildings (building 245 at Tarmiya and building 21 at Ash Sharqat) were destroyed during the thirteenth mission. Building 245 at Tarmiya had not been damaged during the bombing. It was destroyed during the mission with explosive charges. Building 21 at Ash Sharqat was badly damaged during the war and subsequent Iraqi salvage activities. Its destruction was completed using heavy equipment to collapse the roof into the main hall and side bays. The power sheds (buildings 5, 38 and 243 at Tarmiya and buildings 27, 29 and 20 at Ash Sharqat) for the main process buildings were being destroyed using large power jack hammers. By the end of the thirteenth mission the destruction of these buildings was about 60 per cent complete at Tarmiya and about 80 per cent at Ash Sharqat. The destruction of these buildings is to be completed prior to the fourteenth mission, with particular care taken to collapse the floors (transformer level) into the basements. The Iraqi side's proposal to retain part of building 243 (about 9 per cent of the installed power) at Tarmiya to provide power for the water pumping station was accepted;

(e) The destruction of a total of 169 filter elements (HEPA and activated charcoal) removed from the exhaust air filtration system of building 225 was verified by the inspection team. The housings are being rendered harmless by the removal of the filter element holding racks and the welding of cross bars across the openings to prevent reinstallation. Similar actions are required with respect to HEPA filter elements and exhaust air filtration units located in buildings 46 and 57. The inventory of HEPA filter elements in building 57 is 80 units and the corresponding number in building 46 is 36 units.

11. With the completion of these activities, all known key technical facilities and equipment for research and production of enriched uranium using EMIS technology will have been destroyed or rendered harmless. The main process buildings (i.e. buildings designed specifically for the alpha and beta stage separators) are destroyed. The associated electrical power conditioning and delivery equipment has been dismantled and the buildings destroyed. In general, EMIS components (e.g. double poles, vacuum chambers, ion sources, etc.), consistent with Iraqi declarations and procurement data have been verified as destroyed. The exceptions are subjects of current follow-up

actions with the Iraqi side and Governments of Member States. The major chemical recovery buildings - buildings 225 and 57 at Tarmiya and buildings 34 and 54 at Ash Sharqat - were damaged during the Persian Gulf war. Building 225 at Tarmiya and buildings 34 and 54 at Ash Sharqat are damaged beyond recovery. Both sites, but particularly Tarmiya, will continue to be inspected under the long-term monitoring plan. The Iraqi side has made a general proposal regarding alternative industrial uses of the Tarmiya site. No proposals have been made with respect to Ash Sharqat.

## III. ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

12. Previous IAEA inspection reports have described the large quantity (about 96 tonnes) of maraging steel currently maintained in open air storage at the Iskadariya State Enterprise for Mechanical Industries. This material, originally in the form of pipe and bar stock, had been intended for use in the Iraqi centrifuge enrichment programme. The existence of this material was first declared to the ninth IAEA inspection team. At that time the Iraqi side further declared that it had unilaterally, prior to the start of inspections under resolution 687 (1991), rendered the maraging steel harmless by melting the material and pouring it into irregular shaped chunks or blobs. Subsequent inspection activities led to the conclusions that (a) the total amount of material is about 96 tonnes distributed over 95 pieces, (b) the material has a chemical composition consistent with 350-grade maraging steel and (c) there is a technical possibility that the material could be reconstituted as 350-grade maraging steel and therefore further action is necessary. The further action, recommended by experts, was to remelt the maraging steel chunks and dilute it with equal amounts of high carbon steel. An experimental trial to evaluate this action was carried out during the eleventh mission. Two chunks were remelted and diluted with an equal amount of high carbon steel at the small foundry at Iskandariya. The analyses of samples taken from the mixture confirmed, in the judgement of the experts, that the recommended dilution would indeed render the material harmless.

13. The foundry at Iskandariya lacks the capacity to carry out the work. The Iraqi side indicated, however, that a foundry in the vicinity of Basra is capable of completing the destruction in a few days. Each of the remaining 93 pieces were individually numbered (with paint) and photographed by the thirteenth inspection team. This, together with the irregular shape of the pieces, provides the basis for verification of the transport of the material to Basra.

14. The team visited the State Enterprise for Heavy Engineering Equipment (Daura) twice during the thirteenth mission. The purpose was to collect additional technical data and procurement information concerning the furnaces and the EBW declared by Iraq to have been intended for use in their centrifuge manufacture programme. There are a total of four furnaces identified as manufactured by Degussa:

(a) An R&D-size oxidation furnace;

(b) A production-size oxidation furnace for final treatment of maraging steel components;

(c) An annealing furnace for intermediate treatment of maraging steel components;

(d) A brazing furnace for the manufacturing process of the extraction system.

Some of the ancillary equipment, including roughing vacuum pumps, diffusion and control systems were manufactured by Leybold. The inspection team collected the technical data, serial numbers and contract numbers necessary, together with other information, to identify or confirm the identity of component manufacturers and the procurement routes.

15. Additional technical data to augment previously collected information on components of the EBW system at Daura and a similar system that had been installed in building 73C at Tuwaltha were also collected. The EBW installed at Tuwaltha was badly damaged during the bombing. It has been moved to an open-air storage area adjacent to the Al Nafad storage site.

16. The twelfth mission included a detailed reassessment of the equipment transported to the Ash Shakyli warehouses by the 93-truck convoy from Fallujah during the third IAEA mission. The thirteenth IAEA team made a tour of the warehouses for the purpose of releasing some equipment and to see that the equipment that is to remain under IAEA control was moved to warehouse 13 (b) as requested by the twelfth team. The equipment had not been moved, although the Iraqi side indicated that arrangements had been made to do so. Seventeen more mixer-settler units (type MSU 5) were found, bringing the total to more than 70. The Iraqi side declared that these units were intended for installation at Tarmiya. A large number (about 40) of high voltage DC switches (thyrister oblique switches manufactured by Siemens and Thomson-CSF) of various sizes were identified and inventoried.

## IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

17. At the request of the Iraqi side, the water levels in the tanks containing irradiated fuel at location B were checked. Evaporation had resulted in a number of fuel elements being uncovered. Inspectors were present continuously to remove and then replace seals. This process will have to be repeated during the fourteenth mission.

18. Seals on doors to the hot cells, glove boxes and manipulator storage areas in building 9, Tuwaltha, were removed at the request of the Iraqi side, to allow some clean-up and the removal of office furniture and glassware. The seal on the door of the room containing the manipulators was replaced at the end of the day. The hot cells and glove boxes were rendered harmless during

previous inspections, but they have not been released and remain under the control of IAEA.

19. An Iraqi produced English version of the full, final and complete report was given to the inspection team mid-way through the mission. At about the same time, the revised annex III to the long-term monitoring plan was sent from Vienna and handed over to the Iraqi side. A meeting, dealing strictly with questions of clarification on both documents, was held during the mission. Answers to questions outstanding from the twelfth mission were provided by the Iraqi side on the last day of the inspection. The responses are being evaluated.

## Annex 1

## Actions required regarding Tarmiya/Ash Sharqat sites

The actions identified below apply to both sites and should be undertaken only in the presence of the IAEA inspection team.

Requested actions:

1. Reduce delivered electrical power to the Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat sites by approximately an order of magnitude. Proposals are expected from the Iraqi side on how this could be done such that (i) it can be monitored, and (ii) has minimum impact on other users in the area.

2. Remove the 1,200 mm system horizontal return iron from building 33, Tarmiya and building 51, Ash Sharqat to the Al Nafad storage area.

3. Remove the electrical cables connecting buildings 5 and 38 to building 33, Tarmiya; buildings 27 and 29 to building 51, Ash Sharqat; building 243 to building 245, Tarmiya; and building 20 to building 21, Ash Sharqat.

4. Dismantle and remove the general utilities infrastructure from buildings 248, Tarmiya and 31, Ash Sharqat.

5. Buildings 5, 38, 243, 245 - Tarmiya and buildings 27, 29, 20, 21 - Ash Sharqat are to be destroyed.

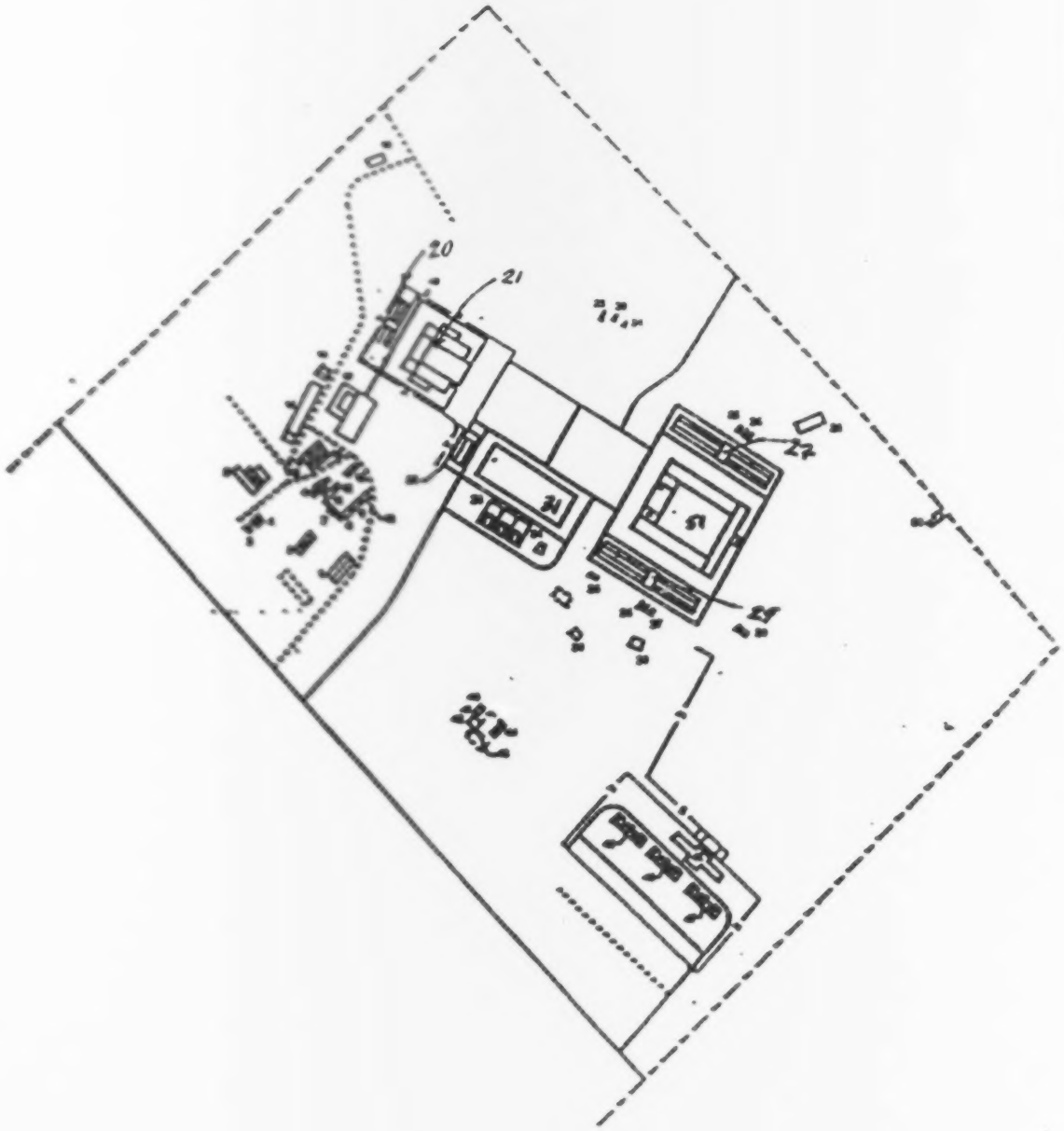
6. Building 33, Tarmiya and building 51, Ash Sharqat are not to be rebuilt.

Equipment and other useable materials, with the exception of the ventilation systems in building 245, Tarmiya and building 21, Ash Sharqat, may be salvaged, but should be stored at the site for inspection prior to removal.

Additional actions covering equipment at either or both sites may be required.

Tarmiya

Ash Sharqat

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## Annex 2

### List of documents received or sent

13-01 Mr. Zifferero to Mr. Al Hajjaj on 10 July 1992 regarding the release of items relating to the 92 truck convoy.

13-02 Mr. Al Hajjaj to Mr. Zifferero on 16 July 1992 regarding the urgent need for HEPA filters to be used in non-nuclear activities.

13-03 Mr. Hooper to Mr. Al Hajjaj on 19 July 1992 communicating a negative response to the Iraqi side's proposal regarding alternative uses for the high-efficiency filter elements.

13-04 Mr. Zifferero to Mr. Al Hajjaj on 19 July 1992 confirming the need for the destruction of the HEPA filters.

13-05 Mr. Hooper to Mr. Al Hajjaj on 19 July 1992 stipulating the conditions under which the glove box and hot cell areas in building 9, Tuwaltha, can remain unsealed.

13-06 Mr. Hooper to Mr. Al Hajjaj on 20 July 1992 describing the activities at Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat to be completed prior to the fourteenth IAEA mission.

13-07 Mr. Al Hajjaj to Mr. Hooper on 20 July 1992 transmitting answers to questions on project numbers, the Dijjia site and enrichment technology left over from the twelfth mission.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/24451
14 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992, by which the Council urged all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to cooperate with the United Nations with a view to the urgent deployment of the United Nations security personnel called for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 751 (1992).

I am happy to be able to inform the Security Council that my Special Representative in Somalia, Ambassador Sahnoun, has reported that both principal factions in Mogadishu have now agreed to the immediate deployment of a 500-strong security force as part of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that this force be composed of a contingent from Pakistan, which has expressed its readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available to UNOSOM.

I intend to proceed with the deployment of this security force as soon as possible.

I should be grateful if you would bring these matters to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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UNITED
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Distr.
GENERAL

S/24452
14 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 AUGUST 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 August 1992 (S/24451) concerning the composition of a 500-strong security force as part of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 767 (1992) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
President of the Security Council

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